MOTHERHOOD, THE SUFFRAGE AND THE FEMALE CABBY.

senate Proposes Subsidies for Working Women Before and After Maternity New Guess at the Thaw Trial -Threat of serious May Day Demonstration.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 23.-The congress of women rkers will begin next Monday and conthis event has stimulated the large number Para writers who interest themselves the feminist movement, it is a fact that or on have occupied very largely the on of the newspapers all the week. They have also occupied to a considerable evient the attention of the Senate and

the chamber of Deputies. While primarily the articles have dealt with the interests of women in general, and those of France in particular, American women have also come in for no small degree of consideration. In regard to some of the articles consideration is too generous a word, for American women are dealt with rather harshly.

The congress intends to discuss voluminously the questions which are most pressing in regard to the condition of women workers with a view to improving the conditions of labor. One question will he the causes of the low salaries of women handworkers. One thing which the women want to know is, even allowing that they are not as strong as men, why as typesetters they receive less per thousand.

Hygiene and the housing of women will also be considered. The congress will attempt to ascertain toward what trades; occupations and professions working women eight to be directed. The congress will also have its say regarding measures before Parliament tending to the regulation of women's labor, with particular attention to the protection of women in their maternal functions, especially in regard to the occupations which interfere with the nursing of children.

A measure now before the Senate aims to provide proper repose before and after maternity in order to enable mothers to give proper personal attention to their ofspring, not only with a view to their personal well being, but with an eye also to the population of France. The importance of such action is shown by the fact that 117,000 infants died in 1904 at the earliest age. The Senate therefore seeks to make r compulsory that mothers shall not labor for a period before and after childbirth, and it proposes that working women be allowed a franc a day during such time.

Minister of Finance Caillaux in behalf of the Government approves the bill theoretically; but he points out that it means the finding of about \$9,000,000 more annually, a need which would prove a heavy burden on small communes which possess factories. Senator Fortier proposes that the benefits should not be limited to factory women, but should be extended to workers in fields and households. But as infant mortality is much less among this class than among factory hands, the Senate is afraid of asking too much from the treasury. A committee s now studying how to give practical effect to the Senate's views.

The physical force proclivities of the English suffragettes have not escaped the attention of French publicists, who take occasion o contrast the methods of the French suffragists and their English sisters. It is freely acknowledged that feminism progresses in France surely, though less estens atiously. In fact, French suffragists seek Under the Great Cathedral. for the most part to avoid public demonstration. They work just the same, but prefer silence, like some American politicians.

The greatest activity of the feminists naturally is in Paris, where they have been described as busy bees of industrious labor. but wholly for social ends. On the other hand, the feminist movement politically in France is declared to have just begun, dating only from the beginning of this century with the organization of the National Council of French women which is controlled by the bourgeoisie. Differing from the Americans, the feminists of France are apparently united in demanding suffrage. as the first desideratum, Mme. Roussel, one of the leading p. opagandists, declares that the worst adversaries of women's rights are not the reactionaries but the anticlericals who believe that women are dominated by priests and selfishly fear that under priestly guidance the women would

overturn the republic. In the meantime, the women, while working only moderately for political influence, are working actively for opening the way to new occupations. M. Claretie, treating this absorbing subject in the main seriously but with some little pleasantry. touches on the story of the women cab drivers and asks why the cocheres are unpopular, why they are not wholly trusted? Since women for a long time have been recognized as able to lead and direct men, why they are not considered perfectly able to direct horses? M. Claretie finds that the disinclination of men to trust them is due to man's dislike to being disturbed in his habits. The cochers have a right to run over people. Their trade is an institution, not so the cocheres who are a novelty. There is a smallpox scare in Paris and

M. Claretie finds an analogy between the unpopularity of the cocheres and man's disinclination to vaccination. It took man a long time to reconcile himself to Jenner's method, "but now," says M. Claretie, "I myself have been invited to a 5 o'clock, the invitation reading 'and after tea the doctor vaccinates." He finds vaccination parties very lovely occasions, with their possibilities of pretty arms and lovely shoulders: It is a great improvement on bridge, and he

wonders why it does not displace it. Whether from the benevolent intercession of clever journalists or its own attractions, Rejane's play, "Paris-New York," has occupied a prominent place in Paris talk all the week and has brought out a frank discussion of American women and girls through the heroine's uncommon ante-nuptial generosity to her flancé, whom she eventually dismisses because she found him wanting, and marries another. Her theory that husbands in America make business while in France they make love is scarcely acquiesced in, but it has brought out an explanation that American girls marry late because their frreedom ends with marriage, while the French women

marry early because it begins theirs. Sage analysts of American character and Mrs. Evelyn Thaw's conjugal heroism in defence of her husband to be due to American ambition to break a record of any kind. They declare that she has succeeded in being the most talked of woman in the world for six weeks, and this despite the danger of reprobation for compromising

her fellow citizens' reputation for morality. Premier Clemenceau's circular of February declaring that the anti-gambling laws would henceforth be strictly enforced has caused consternation at watering places and health resorts which depend greatly on the attractions of a casino with little horses, rouge et noir and similiar gambling devices. Deputies from places which are thus threatened have succeeded in passing.

PARIS TALK ALL OF WOMEN. a bill through the Chamber of Deputies IS THE BALTIC OPEN IN WAR? the season. Resorts wishing to run a casino with a gambling attraction must obtain a permit from the Ministry of the Interior and must employ only Frenchmen as managers and employees and they must pay 15 per cent. of the proceeds to the Government for public charity and good works in addition to any percentage which the

commune may levy. The General Confederation of Labor, recognizing that the First of May is now within measurable distance, has started a campaign by issuing manifestoes to unionists begging them to make the day not a holiday, but a "powerful, imposing manifestation of anti-capitalists." The manifestoes urge all, young and old, men and women, to cease work on May 1 and join organized manifestations whose first demand will be for an eight hour day. The manifestoes urge a universal stoppage of work on May 1 as a lesson to capitalists | feel dirty and consequently does not need that workers are in such power that nothing can resist when the workers will.

POBIEDONOSTSEFF DEAD. Former Procurator of the Holy Synod Was

Russia's Bitterest Reactionary. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

ST. PETERSBURG, Ma ch 23.-M. Pobiedonostseff, the famous ex-Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, died this evening.

Constantini Petrovitch Pobiedonostseff, ex-Procurator-General of the Holy Synod of Russia and for many years one of the strongest reactionaries of the bureaucracy, lived many years of his life under the shadow of threats, and that he died in his bed must have been a source of some satisfaction to the friends of the man whose steps had been dogged for years by assassins. He was one of a few Russian statesmen seemingly born bombproof.

Pobiedonosteeff was born in Moscow in 1827, the son of the professor of Russian literature at the University of Moscow. The boy's early studies were under the care of his father until he entered the Imperial Law School at St. Petersburg in 1841. Immediately upon his graduation he took up a diplomatic career, his first charge being a clerkship in the chancellerie. This was when the young man was nineteen. His advance was rapid. One after another various legal positions in the General As-sembly at Moscow were filled by him until in 1880 he was made Procurator-General of the Holy Synod.

of the Holy Synod.

In his position as the civil head of the Orthodox Church of the empire, Pobledonostseff exercised an influence almost as great in the affairs of the State as that of the grand ducal cabal at St. Petersburg. In his hands were strings leading to every part of the civil machinery from the Czar down to the smallest headman of a village. down to the smallest headman of a village. For many years his influence over the Czar transcended that of the Grand Dukes themselves, and from that fact sprang the jealousy on the part of the bureaucrats which finally led to the Procurator's down-

During a large part of the Russo-Japanese War and in the midst of the many revolu-tionary outbreaks that sapped the Gov-ernment's strength at home, the Procuraforce behind the throne and was hated of all the radicals. Many times his life was in jeopardy. More than once plots were frustrated just at the hour when the Procurator's life was to be attempted. Despite the danger Pobledonestseff continued spite the danger Pobledonostseff continued to urge upon the Czar and the bureaucracy bitter resistance to the demands of the revolutionists.

The Procurator's downfall was encoun passed through the machinations of his rivals in the bureaucracy. In November, 1905, he tendered his resignation to the Czar and it was accepted. Then the former strong man of the old régime slipped into an embittered and pessimistic old age.

SITE OF ST. PETER'S DEATH.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN ROME, March 23 .- Prof. Marucchi, the distinguished archælogist, who showed this year almost conclusively that the death of St. Peter took place in or near the Vatican and the great church that bears his name and not, as later tradition affirmed, on the Janiculum, where the church of San Pietro in Montorio stands. has given a lecture in the crypt of St. Peter's the unquestionable site where the sarcophagus of the great Apostle is to be found.

The professor pointed out that the present basilica stands on the very spot on which once stood the great villa of Nero. Many. pagan tombs have been found there, proving that the grounds of the villa contained a burying place for the use of Casar's there with the other Christians who perished in the persecution of Nero, it would interred in the tomb of one of Cæsar's servants, since the epistle to the Phillippians proves that Christians were to be found in the household of the Emperor.

This would account for the fact that no Christian cemetery grew up around the remains of St. Peter, as often happened around the resting place of an especially holys martyr. The surrounding pagan tomb would render this impossible.

Prof. Marucchi quoted authorities which show that from early in the second century there is a continuous and undoubted chain of witnesses to the tradition which makes it certain that the body of the great Apostle was really to be found there. St. Gregory of Tours, who came to Rome as a pilgrim, describes how he descended and saw the sarcophagus. But after the ninth century the tomb was walled up, probably in fear of the Saracens, who were then sacking the country.

The Weather.

The area of low pressure which was central over the upper Lake regions on Friday was disappearing over the Maritime Provinces yesterday, having

caused hardly any precipitation.

The pressure was high in the Atlantic States, the lower Lake regions and southward, and in those parts the weather was generally fair.

In the lower Missouri Valley there was central a storm area causing light rain and cloudiness in the upper Mississippi Valley and the upper Lakes. Another low pressure was moving southeastward the State of Washington, accompanied by rain along the Pacific Coast and some snow in Vyoming.

On Friday and yesterdey the temperatures in

the Middle Atlantic States and New England rose 20 and 30 degrees, forcing freezing weather entirely out of those districts.

In this city the day was fair and much warmer, the temperature getting as high as 75° at 2 P. M. wind, fresh northwest; average humidity, 34 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level.

at 5 A. M., 29.87; 5 P. M., 29.80.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table: 1997, 1998, 1997, 1998, 1997, 1998, 1997, 1998, 1997, 1998, 1997, 1998, 1997, 1998, Highest temperature, 50°, at 10:27 P. M.

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TO MORROW For eastern New York and eastern Pennsulvania to morrow; fresh cast to south winds shifting to west, For the District of Columbia, Delaware and New Jersey, fair and warm to day, followed by showers and cooler in the afternoon or night; fair to morrow;

For Maryland and Virginia, fair and warm today, followed by showers and cooler in the after-noon or night in north portlons: fair to-morrow, fresh south to west winds. For New England, showers this afternoon or to-

night: fair and cooler to-morrow; fresh northeast to southeast winds, becoming southwest Monday. For western Pennsylvania, showers and possibly thunderstorms and cooler to day; fair to-morrow;

QUESTION MAY COME UP AT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At Present the Issue Rests With Denmark. as Treaty of 1857 Covers Only Commercial Navigation-U. S. a Lesson to Trouble Makers-Sweden Indifferent.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, March 23 .- The correspondent of THE SUN, in a conversation to-day with the Danish Foreign Minister on the vexed question of the Baltic, endeavored to obtain from Count Raben-Levetzau a statement as to Denmark's position with reference to the Baltic in time of war as well as peace, but found him unwilling to make such a statement on the ground, to use his own words, "that Denmark does not washing.

The position of Denmark, the Count said, is laid down with sufficient clearness in the treaty of 1857 and in the letter recently sent to the London Times by F. E. von Bille, the Danish Minister at London.

"Denmark," continued Count Raben-Levetzau, "is a small country and for small countries the best policy is a policy of silence; that is, a policy of not stirring up important and delicate problems like the

Baltic as a mare liberum. The correspondent understands, however, that the real reason for Count Raben-Levetzau's reserve is a very simple and a very natural one-he has nothing to say. The treaty of 1857 is purely a commercial navigation convention which declares for "the entire freedom of navigation of the Sound and the belts in favor of foreign vessels and their cargoes from and forever after" the ratification of the convention, and it contains neither in spirit nor letter, any reference to the case of war between foreign Powers as' for instance between England and Germany. Consequently Count Raben-Levetzau does not know and cannot say what Denmark is bound to do about the Balt'e in case of war, nor can Sweden say, nor Germany, nor Russia, though they are all very largely interested.

Each of these Powers will doubtless be glad if the approaching conference at The Hague takes the matter up and relieves them of all responsibility by declaring the Baltic an open highway under international guarantee. That this will be proposed there is some reason to believe. It is not improbable in the meanwhile that the Baltic Powers will confine themselves in instructions to their representatives abroad to asserting the neutrality of the ocean and leaving the various Governments and peoples to place their own interpretations on the word "neutrality."

America is one of the signatories to the treaty of 1857, having paid over \$300,000 for the privilege, and she might make a suggestion for the internationalization of the Baltic in time of war as a disinterested

Count Raben-Levetzau expressed great displeasure with those countries: "England in the first place and then Germany, which have the habit of painting the devil on the wall," in other words of conjuring up imaginary spectres instead of minding their own business and peacefully developing their own country. The nations of Europe, be thinks, should take example by the United States of America, which owes its prosperity to freedom from international

absurd one which had been going on for the last twenty years without suggesting Count remarked, however, that the relations of Germany and Denmark had improved lately. He expressed unqualified admiration for the German character, but declared he had not noticed any of the alleged increase in German influence in Denmark. The treaty concluded with Germany in January simply gave the inhabitants of Schleswig a nationality, that of Prussia, whereas previously they had been without any.

STOCKHOLM, March 23.-In an interview to-day with Baron de Trotte in regard to the question of closing the Baltic the Foreign Minister declared that the treaty of 1857, which says that "thereafter no ships passing the sound or Belts shall on any pretest whatever be held back or stopped," could not be connected in any way with the question of closing the Baltic to warships. It cannot be held that Denbe extremely probable that he would be mark by this treaty renounced the right in the future of closing the sound to war-

"The contention that the Baltic is a mare liberum and the sound a free struit for warships can be based better on the general principles of international law, which date much further back than 1857."

He concluded by saying that Sweden's policy is entirely one of neutrality. She has not the slightest concern as to the closing of the Baltic.

AFTER LIFE OF OARSMEN.

Large Proportion of English University Crews Enter the Church-Not Literary. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 23 .- The recent varsity ooat race has moved a statisticien to look into the careers of university oarsmen after leaving college. When the jubilee of the Oxford-Cambridge race was celebrated in 1881 there had rowed for Oxford 243 different men and for Cambridge 240. Of the Oxonians no fewer than 108 became clergymen, and of the Cantabs 80, giving 38 per cent of the total to the Church.

became lawyers. The other professions and callings were nowhere. The Oxonians had 8 and the Cantabs 2 soldiers; the Oxonians 4 doctors and the Cantabs 2. Oxford had 5 embryo bankers and Cambridge 1. The Oxford crews supplied one president of the Royal Society, but no man has been discovered who applied himself exclusively to a literary or artistic career. The Cambridge crews had one literary man, one

Of the same lot 31 Oxonians and 50 Cantaba

artist and one brewer. The very first boat race, in 1829, seemed to set the tune for the future in this matter of after careers. One of the Oxonians cannot be traced, but the eight others all entered the Church, one becoming a Bishop, another a dean and a third a prebendary. The Cambridge crew only supplied three recruits to the Church, one of whom became

a Bishop and another a dean. The more ecclesiastical Oxford crew won

MAY CANCEL CUNARD CONTRACT.

Hungarian Government Said to Have Projcet for New Line to New York. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 24. A Berlin despatch to Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper says the Hungarian Government is considering the question of cancelling the Cunard Line contract. The proposal is to arrange for a new immigrant line from Fiume to New York under the Hungarian flag, though the project will be to all intents and purposes a German venture.

EASTER GIFTS

Dainty objects of Gold and Silver fashioned expressly for Easter giving. Our collection for the Easter season is especially rich in articles ranging in price from

5 to 25 REED&BARTON CO.

Diamonds Fifth Ave & 32nd St. Cut Glass Watches
Sterling Silver & Silversmiths and Jewelers Art Stationery

President Roosevelt Responds to an Appeal From the Boy's Father. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- These telerams were given out at the White House

DOVER, Del., March 22, 1907. Theodore Roosevelt, President: As a sorrowing father of a missing child I make bold to ask if Government aid can be extended along two lines. Many threatening letters are sent me every day saying my boy may be killed by his supposed captors and it causes me much expense investigating these. They should be looked into. I have sent out pictures and notices regarding my kidnapped baby boy and am told the postmasters are not allowed to display them in the public buildings. The Delaware Legisature has voted \$2,000 for the search of the boy and has aided me in every possible way. but I believe a word from you to the Federal

authorities may be the greatest aid of all. MY DEAR MR. MARVIN: I am in receipt of your telegram of the 22d. Anything that he Government can do to help will, of course. e done, for save only the crime of assault ipon women there is none so dreadful as that which has brought heartbreaking sorrow to your household. I have at once communicated with the Post Office Department, asking that all aid we have in our power to give along the lines you mention, or in any others that may prove practicable, be given

to you. Sincerely yours,
TREODORE ROOSEVELT. On receipt of the President's letter Acting Postmaster-General Hitchcock issued instructions to post office inspectors to look into specific cases of threatening letters sent to Dr. Marvin and to aid in every proper way to run down the kidnapper.

SMYRNA, Del., March 23.—After a discussion of the abduction of little Horace Marvin this afternoon the Wilmington Methodist onference adopted this resolution, nearly all the 210 ministers raising their hands in Resolved. That the Governor of this State

be and is hereby urged to spare no expense in his investigation as to whether this child was really seized and carried away by abductors to force this distracted father into the payment of a ransom or fortune for his return, and that nothing be left undone to bring the perpetrators to bar and mete out to them swift justice; and further Resolved, That our carnest prayers

hereby pledged in behalf of the father of this child, that his son may be restored to him in the practice of a German fleet coming to full health and strength and that all mothers Kiel to spy along the Danish coast was an and fathers of our State be spared this unspeakable suffering to which he has apparently been subjected.

MURDERED IN MOROCCO.

Fanaties Stone French Resident Doctor to Death in the Streets.

Special Cable Despaich to THE SUN. TANGIER, March 23 .- Dr. Meuchamp, who as connected with the French Legation here, was fired upon, stoned and killed in the streets of Marrakesh by fanatics to-day. Parts, March 23 .- On account of the action of the natives of Marrakeesh, Morocco, in stoning and stabbing Dr. Meuchamp to death the Government has ordered the armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc to proceed o Morocco. Dr. Meuchamp was acting as French Consul at Marrakeesh when he

was killed. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The State Department this, morning received a cable des; atch from the American Minister at Tangier, Morocco, saying that the French resident doctor at Morocco City had been stoned to death by the natives. At a meeting of the members of the Diplomatic Corps with the Moorish delegates the formal announcement of the killing was made and the meeting adjourned as a mark of respect.

900 VETERANS POISONED. Hash That They Ate at National Home

Made Them Deadly III. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 23 .- More than 900 veterans, or one-third of those able to eat in the main dining room at the National Soldiers' Home here, were poisoned by hash at breakfast to-day. The surgeons fear that a number of veterans with weak

hearts will die. The hash was made of fresh meat and potatoes and scraps and was prepared last evening. It stood overnight in three large copper kettles. It is thought that one of the kettles had not been properly

cleaned. Only those furnished from the third kettle were taken sick. About an bour after breakfast, while walking around the grounds and in the barracks, many were seized with cramps, vomited and dropped down on the ground. Those who sank down on the parade ground were rushed to the hospitals in ambulances. Others who did not eat from the kettle stampeded to the hospitals.

to the hospitals.

The regular hospitals could not hold all and temporary hospitals were arranged. In a number of cases lives were saved with hypodermic injections of strychnine. At 6 this evening all but 20e of the old men had left the hospitals.

Passover Provender on East Side. The East Side Business Men's Protective Association last night gave out matzoths,

wine and flour for use during the feast of the Passover, which comes this week, to some of their less fortunate compatriots. There will be distributed 25,000 pounds of matzoths, 2,000 gallons of wine and 5,000 pounds of flour before the work of the asso-

THE KIDNAPPED MARVIN BOY. In the Permanence of Furniture

True style is quite as importconstruction. For nearly half a century we have been working after the models of the great masters in

great masters in Furniture Sheraton, Adams; Chippendale, Hep-

plewhite. Whoever has Furniture to buy cannot afford to miss our stock.

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Schmitt Brothers, 40 East 23d

NURSING THE DREIBUND. Von Buelow and Tittoni May Arrange Meet ing of Kalser and King Victor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, March 23 .- Count von Buelow, the German Imperial Chancellor, who will arrive at Rapallo to-morrow, will probably meet Sig. Tittoni, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, during the coming week at the latter's villa near Milan.

Ostensibly the meeting will be purely matter of courtesy, the more so since the resent international situation is regarded as quite normal and not calling for an exchange of ideas between the two statesmen. But in view of the possibility of the Hague conference proving to be a sequel of the Algeciras conference in the matter of the reopening of the question of the Dreibund, it is believed that the meeting of the Ministers may lead to a meeting of the Kaiser and King Victor Emmanuel at some Mediterranean port distant from Rome with a view of obviating the necessity of the Kaiser visiting the Pope.

No arrangements have been made, nor is such a meeting certain, but information from a good source is to the effect that the partisans of Italo-German friendship wish a tangible proof given with a view of showing that the Dreibund is unaltered.

BERLIN, March 23 .- The Frankfurter Zeitung states that Chancellor von Buelow has been obliged to postpone his Italian journey owing to indisposition.

WANTS SAUSAGE DEFINED.

But Jokes on the Ordinary Brand of Commerce Are Libels, the "Lancet" Thinks. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 23,-The Lancet, which ever loves to cast a keen eve on some homely detail of every day life, such as poison in postage stamps or the nutritive value of Christmas puddings, devotes an article this week to the sausage.

It admits that on the whole nowadays sausages are made with wholesome ingredients, "though," it says, "it is a common subject of jest, since it is so often regarded as a convenient vehicle for materials which when undisguised certainly do not appeal to us as being suitable or even wholesome for purposes of food."

In spite of this improvement the Lancet is not satisfied and demands a "standardized sausage" so as to prevent it from being loaded with a cheap substitute, which is nearly always bread or broken waste biscuits. This, the Lancet says, is a palpable fraud, as the sausage is looked upon as a meaty and not a farinaceous food. Moreover, the price is approximately that

The Lancet therefore demands a "legal authoritative definition of a sausage."

BOOK SALE NETS \$81,755. Big Realization on New York Collection

Sold in London. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 23.—The sale of the book

collection of William C. Van Antwerpt of New York, which began yesterday at Sotheby's, was continued to-day. A rare first folio of Shakespeare from the Rowfant library! was bought by Quaritch, the dealer, for \$18,000 At a previous sale it brought \$8,600. Other folios brought to-day \$3,250, \$1,750

and \$1,000. A copy of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" sold for \$6,450. One of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" brought \$1,565. The total of the two days sale was

Oplum in East Africa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, March 23.—The Government has received an inquiry from the United States as to whether it is willing to join in an international conference respecting the opium traffic in East Africa. Germany has not replied, but is not disposed to participate in such a conference.

Bullet Fired From a Locomotive Hit Him. Ten-year-old Frank Adams of 274 Thirteenth street, Jersey City, limped home from the railroad yards at Sixteenth street yesterday afternoon with a bullet in his left leg. He said that while he was sunning himself with two companions on a pile of railroad ties, a man riding in the cab of a passing Erie locomotive fired a revolver at him. The man did not jump off to find out how good a marksman he was. The boys said the locomotive was No. 1595

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Our work represents the best efforts of experts in our line, and our selling mark is based on a small margin.

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Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

The First Important Sale of

Spring Waists for Women

An exceptional offering, consisting of many thousands of lace, net, lawn and batiste waists at very special

Special at 98c

Fine Lawn Waists, entire front elaborated with Hamburg em-broidery and tucks, open back short sleeve model. Fine White Lawn Waists, solid yoke of tucking, collar and cuffs of tucks edged with Val. lace, open back, short sleeves.

Pine White Lawn Waists with pointed yoke of tucks and three insertions of Val. lace, open back short sleeve model. Lawn Waists in white with black hair-line checks, tailored model, open front, long sleeves.

Fine White Lawn Waists, Marie Antoinette model with plaited collar, cuffs and ruff, open front and short sleeves.

Special at \$1.50

Waisis of sheer lawn with black pin dot panel of embroidery beading in front, edged with Val. lace and cluster pin tucks. Waists of sheer lawn, yoke of Val. lace, with panels of embroidery

Waists of sheer lawn, some with entire front elaborated with open eyelet embroidery, others with insertions of tambour embroidery with cluster tucks; sleeves trimmed with lace and embroidery. All open back short sleeve models.

Special at \$1.98

Waists in two Marie Antoinette models with open front and short sleeves-one of white lawn and the other of ecru batiste with brown polka dot and brown plaitings to match.

Waists of white lawn, three models, front elaborated with lace and tucks and embroidery and tucks, open back, three-quarter sleeves, together with Waists with four rows of Swiss embroidery and tucks; open front, long sleeve model.

Special at \$2.98

Waisis of sheer batiste, front and back elaborated with Valenciennes lace in dainty scroll designs; others with Irish lace insertions and tucks; open back three-quarter sleeve model.

Waisis of sheer lawn, entire front of fine embroidery and insertions of lace and tucks, open front long sleeve model.

Special at \$3.95 Waists of sheer batiste, square yoke of tuckings with medallions of embroidery and German Val. lace; back and sleeves tastefully

Waists of sheer batiste with medallions of embroidery and Valenciennes lace in exquisite designs; another model with entire yoke of fine tucks and Valenciennes lace with three insertions of lace below the yoke; open back, short sleeves.

Special at \$4.95 Waists of Brussels net over Japanese silk, front elaborated with panel of embroidered net, tucks each side edged with Valenciennes

lace, sleeves and back lace trimmed, open back. Waists of French lawn, square yoke of open embroidery and Valenciennes insertions with panel of embroidery and lace below yoke, sleeves and back prettily trimmed.

Also an exceptional assortment of waists in China silk, taffeta, messaline, chiffon, crepe de chine, linen, madras, and nun's veiling at modest prices.

Annual Easter Sale of

Silk and Mohair Petticoats

ENTIRELY NEW MODELS AND COLORINGS Imported Mohair Petticoats in black, navy, jasper and white, made in walking lengths, with deep tucked umbrella ruffle, finished with silk ruche.

Regularly \$5.00 Special \$3.95

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in black, brown, mouse, coral, navy, green, orange, French blue, Alice, lavender and two-toned effects, with deep flare umbrella ruffle, strapped section flounce and silk under ruffle.

Regularly \$9.00 Special \$6.95

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, of fine soft finished material in new Spring colorings, with deep flare ruffle with stitched bands and ruche, deep silk underlay.

Regularly \$10.00 Special \$7.95

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in the new black and white. navy and white, green and white and wine and white checked designs; also in jasper and white, wide and narrow striped effects, deep attached section ruffle, finished with ruche.

Regularly \$12.50 Special \$8.95

\$25.00 Unmade Robes at \$15.50

New batiste and mull Robes of all-over embroidery in eyelet and shadow designs, in white, pink, heliotrope, blue, navy, royal, nile, old rose, gray and black. Lingerie Robes of Valenciennes, Venise, antique and filet laces in great variety, in white and color combinations. \$8.25 to \$50.00. Natural Shantung Robes embroidered in colors, \$24.00 to \$73.00.

Spring Apparel for Girls and Misses

A most complete and representative collection of tailored suits, walking skirts, coats and dresses, designed expressly for the "little woman" and at very modest prices, is now shown on our second floor.

ON MONDAY THIS DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER SPECIAL \$8.50 Spring Coats for Girls at \$5.00

Fashioned of tan covert, navy cheviot, and red cloth, also light and dark gray mixtures, checks and stripes; sizes 6 to 16 years. \$9 Walking Skirts for Misses at \$5.50

Three full side-plaited and box-plaited models of

black voile, 35 to 38 inches long.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT.

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